



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/834,909	04/16/2001	Urban Lindh	032969-001	5416
21839 7590 11/27/2007 BUCHANAN, INGERSOLL & ROONEY PC POST OFFICE BOX 1404 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1404			EXAMINER DAYE, CHELCIE L	
			ART UNIT 2161	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 11/27/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ADIPFDD@bipc.com
debra.hawkins@bipc.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/834,909

Applicant(s)

LINDH, URBAN

Examiner

Chelcie Daye

Art Unit

2161

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 October 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-15 and 18-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-15, and 18-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is issued in response to applicant's amendment filed October 09, 2007.
2. Claims 1-3,5-15, and 18-26 are presented. No claims added and none cancelled.
3. Claims 1-3,5-15, and 18-26 are pending.
4. Applicant's arguments filed October 09, 2007, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1,5-6,10-11,13,20, and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grealish (US Patent No. 6,711,715) filed August 27, 1999, in view of Keith (US Patent No. 6,629,097) filed April 14, 2000.**

Grealish is directed to display state data including spreadsheets and databases (COL 1 lines 7-2).

As to claim 13:

A system for acquiring and presenting data, comprising: a computer that establishes a link with a database and imports data from fields in the database that are identified in a parameter file, a memory that stores the imported data in at least one grouping that corresponds to a column in a spreadsheet user interface (see Fig. 1); an internal parameter that links corresponding data with each other to form a record of data (see Fig. 3); a selection component that allows a user to select, via said spreadsheet user interface, a particular data of a record and the format of the data for display (see Fig. 4); and a presentation device that displays the selected data via said spreadsheet user interface (see Fig. 5a).

The system for acquiring and presenting data is depicted in FIG 1 and described at COL 5 line 55 and after. Grealish creates display state data for display objects contained within a hierarchical data structure (COL 2 lines 39-43), wherein the display objects are associated with data elements such as records (COL 1 lines 29-43).

Data is imported from a database at least when a user loads data (COL 8 lines 3-8). Since a user may choose to display only some of the fields of a record (COL 1 lines 32-36), a data structure such as a list must determine which ones are to be displayed, and this corresponds to an internal parameter file.

In particular, the identifiers of columns in a record correspond to parameters (COL 3 lines 46-47), and a column of a record, grid, or spreadsheet corresponds to a grouping of data elements. Figs. 2a-2e depict displays in the format of a spreadsheet, wherein these displays are determined by display objects COL 7 line 24 to COL 9 line 32.

The sequence of displays in Figs. 2a-2e is under control of the user, as noted throughout

(COL 8 lines 15-18 in particular). The format of the display is the subject of the example, both color and grouping by columns (COL 8 lines 46-52).

It is noted, however, Grealish did not specifically detail the claimed feature of "a presentation device that displays statistical information about the selected data in a spreadsheet user interface by designated category" as recited in the instant claim. On the other hand, Keith achieved the aforementioned claimed limitations by providing a method and system to produce a visual distinction between clusters of statistically related concept and entities. Electronic data storage and retrieval involved in searching and organizing "category" pages in the spreadsheet through the interface (See col. 29, lines 16 to col. 30, lines 65, Fig. 1, et seq).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the data processing art at the time of the present invention to modify the teachings of the cited references because a presentation device that displays statistical information about the selected data in a spreadsheet user interface by designated category of Keith's teaching would have allowed Grealish's system to use as similarity measures are generated directly from words from the descriptions of the data items themselves, so they are relevant to the data set by definition. No interpretation or translation of word meaning is required as suggested by Keith at col. 16, lines 63-66.

As to claim 6, the sequence of Figs. 2a-2e and the corresponding discussion as noted above correspond to groupings chosen by the user, as do the columns to be displayed ICOL 7 lines 25-30 and elsewhere.

The elements of claims 1, 5, 10, 11 and 20 are rejected in the analysis above and these claims are rejected on that basis.

As to claims 25 and 26, Grealish teaches wherein each category corresponds to a field of said internal database (see Fig. 4).

7. Claims 2-3,7-9,12,14-15, and 18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grealish (US Patent No. 6,711,715) filed August 27, 1999, in view of Keith (US Patent No. 6,629,097) filed April 14, 2000, and further in view of Unger (US Patent No. 5,721,910) filed June 4, 1996.

Grealish is not directed to a particular application, such as patent information database, but this is clearly a potential application to which it applies. Both Unger and Keith are directed to a database that models business applications such as patent publications (See Unger col. 2 lines 58-63 and Keith Summary).

As to claims 2-3, a tight link is defined as a link that uses an access number of patent number (0018), and Unger teaches the use of such a link (ICOL 5 lines 17-25).

As to claims 7 and 18, the parsing of patent literature includes the determination of citations (Fig. 1; COL 5 lines 17-25).

As to claim 8, Fig. 1 at least depicts various internal databases determined at various stages.

As to claim 9, it is clear that the categories of Fig. 1 correspond to pre-determination of bibliographic categories, and the list of such categories corresponds to a parameter file. The technical subject hierarchy per se clearly has the same function.

The elements of claims 12, 14, 15 and 19 are rejected in the analysis above and these claims are rejected on that basis.

As per claims 21-24, Keith suggests the use of an interface when displaying for internet application (See col. 29, lines 16 to col. 30, lines 65, Fig. 1, et seq).

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues, Grealish does not teach "an internal parameter that links corresponding data with each other to form a record of data".

Examiner respectfully disagrees. Grealish states "*The display of an application program can be said to be composed of any number of display objects that are associated with the data elements of the application program. For example, in a database program that maintains a list of records, each record having a number of fields, a user may choose to display only particular fields of a single record at a time. The displayed portion of the record is a display object and each displayed field within that record is a display object. On the other hand, each field within each record is a data element. Thus, the display object and the data element are associated with each other, but are not necessarily co-extensive*" (see column 1, lines 30-43), along with the specific example of associating particular attributes with each record and dependent upon the hierarchy the different records are modified

accordingly (see column 7, lines 46-67). Therefore, it is clear that Grealish does in fact disclose the above-argued feature.

Applicant argues, Keith does not teach "a presentation device that displays statistical information about the selected data in a spreadsheet user interface by designated category".

Examiner respectfully disagrees. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In particular, the applicant is arguing Keith does not disclose the limitation of "a presentation device that displays information in a spreadsheet". However, Grealish is relied upon for the disclosure of a presentation device that displays information in a spreadsheet (see Figs.2a-e; column 1, lines 18-25 and column 8, lines 33-60). Further, Keith is combined with the Grealish reference in order to provide more specificity as far as the type of information (i.e., statistical) being displayed from the selected data (see columns 28-29, lines 57-67 and 1-24, respectively). As such, the combination of Grealish in view of Keith, do in fact disclose the above-argued feature.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

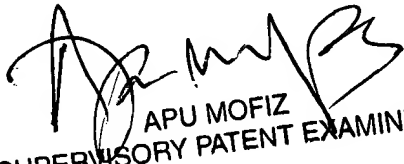
Points of Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chelcie Daye whose telephone number is 571-272-3891. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 7:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Apu Mofiz can be reached on 571-272-4080. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Chelcie Daye
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100
November 20, 2007


APU MOFIZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER